

OLDEST BEE PAPER  
IN AMERICA

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED  
IN 1861

DEVOTED TO SCIENTIFIC BEE-CULTURE AND THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF PURE HONEY.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

### Over-stocking and Planting for Honey.

C. H. DIBBERN.

The present season has been one of discouragement to many bee-keepers, in this section. It has required a good deal of "love for the business" to pay any attention to the bees at all, all through, what should be our honey harvest. All though I did a good deal of feeding, yet swarms would issue every few days for want of stores. Basswood gave us the first promise of comb honey, but as nearly every cell in the main hives were empty, they stored but little. After basswood there was great drouth, and the apiary was about as quiet as a graveyard. About the middle of Aug. the bees commenced on buckwheat and the fall blossoms, and did very well, but as their stores had become very light, it took about all they gathered to put them in fair condition for winter.

Mr. Dadant mentions hauling bees to the Mississippi river bottoms that had been overflowed, with good results. Here these bottoms were nearly as bare as the streets of a city.

Is there not a lesson in the past year's experience that every intelligent bee-keeper should heed? I am glad to notice that "over-stocking" and "planting for honey" is attracting attention in the BEE JOURNAL. Over-stocking is a greater evil than most of our friends suppose. "A" has but 300 colonies and thinks his location "not over-stocked," but there are from 100 to 200 more within 1½ miles in all direction. Would he not be better off, as far as his bees are concerned, if he had these 700 or 800 colonies all in his own yard? Then they would all have an equal show, which they have not now.

Most of us have seen tract after tract of our choicest "bee range" fenced and plowed up and devoted to potatoes and other crops of no value to the bees.

In many localities bees have increased from a few colonies to hundreds, while

the pasturage has greatly decreased. There is no other branch of business, that depends entirely on a volunteer crop. Now over-stocking will not remain "an imaginary evil," unless there is some kind of proportion between bees and the honey sources in any locality.

Why is it that so many think it does not pay to plant for honey? The trouble is that bee-keepers lack that confidence in their business so necessary to success. I have known patches to be sown "for the bees" 10x20 feet, and because honey did not flow into the boxes the long summer through, the owner concluded it did not pay.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Apiculture—What is it?

C. B. WOODMAN.

Upon this subject I shall write wholly from experience. I had, for a long time, contemplated the manipulation of bees and the production of honey, but to accomplish this desire was a "trick" or science I knew nothing about. I determined, however, to make an attempt, I purchased two colonies of Italian bees in Langstroth hives, next procured specimen copies of all the bee papers for inspection and my considera-

teachings failure would be almost impossible. A Monthly, or Weekly bee-paper is another of the indispensables, pertaining to successful apiculture. Johnson's Creek.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Alsike and Melilot Clovers.

J. H. MARTIN.

I was much interested in the article by Mr. Baldrige in the JOURNAL for Jan. 5th, upon alsike clover for bee pasturage; I have experimented with it sowing a small field and found the bees worked upon it equal to his recommendation. But it blossomed only one year, the next there were but few heads. Others have had similar experience in its non-propagation of itself the third year. We would like further particulars from Mr. B. in relation to sowing the seed, should it be sown alone or with timothy, and should it be gathered with a header?

We wish also to learn the proper time for sowing melilot clover seed. We have some in our immediate locality, but there is plenty of it a few miles from us upon heavy clay soil. I gathered a quantity of seed from the roadside, and sowed it on all waste places along the highway in my own locality. Our soil is gravelly-loam but not a seed sprouted. I sowed in the fall immediately after gathering, thinking it would sprout in the spring the same as though it had fallen from the parent plant.

I have also had poor success with Simpson honey plant. Our soil is rich loam and a good farming country. How shall I get my seed to grow?

Hartford, N. Y.

[As requested, Mr. Baldrige will no doubt answer these questions.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

### Wintering in the Cellar.

E. A. THOMAS.

A dry cellar is considered requisite for successful wintering by nearly all bee-keepers, but my experience teaches me that it is immaterial whether the cellar is dry or wet, provided, proper ventilation is given. I have always wintered successfully in a damp cellar and never lost a colony.

My cellar has a stone floor, which I think is a very good thing as it enables me to sweep up all the dead bees and keep the room pure and fresh.

My hives are placed on racks which stand on the floor, so that nothing short of an earthquake can jar them. There are four ventilators to the room, one to the open air, one through a drain, and two in a chimney at top and bottom. By means of these I can keep the temperature very even. In extremely cold weather, and in warm spring weather I keep the open air ventilator closed, and ventilate through the drain, which warms the air in cold weather and cools it in spring.

I believe in order to winter successfully in cellar, we should give the bees plenty of fresh, warm air, not letting the temperature vary more than 3° or 4°, and keep them perfectly quiet. Much also depends on their management during the fall months, for if they go into winter-quarters in poor condi-



The far-famed Honey-Producer—Basswood or Linden.

I have experimented a good deal with honey plants during the last 15 years and think melilot clover is the king of all.

Now if bee-keepers would plant say one-quarter as many acres as they have colonies of bees I think they would be astonished at the result. But we are apt to think too much of the number of bushels of potatoes or corn that these acres would produce, to ever give it a fair trial.

It is my opinion that the "bee-keeper of the future" will have unbounded confidence in his business, and will look as closely to the number of acres of honey-producing plants as to the kind of hives, bees and sections.

Milan, Ill., Dec. 5, 1880.

tion; I finally settled down on the reliable AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and with the perusal of other prominent works on the subject, such as Root's "A B C," Langstroth's "Honey and Honey Bee" and Quinby's "New Bee-Keeping." I found the trick no trick at all.

I am highly pleased with the pursuit, and would not despair under any provocation. I use the standard Langstroth hive and winter in the cellar, with success. I think any one contemplating going into the business of apiculture would be pleased with it and will surely succeed if they have a love for the calling, and start as I did. I heartily recommend Quinby's "New Bee-Keeping" for the beginner, and under its



tion, they can hardly be expected to come out in good condition.

During the windy days of late fall, when the sun shines warm on the hives, causing many bees to venture out and perish, I shade my hives and so keep my bees at home. Much has been said about spring dwindling but very little about fall dwindling, which I think is just as necessary to prevent. I endeavor by every means in my power to keep my bees quiet in their hives during the rough, windy weather of late fall.

I put them in the cellar very early, when the hives are dry and free from frost, and keep them perfectly quiet, with the thermometer standing at about 45°, until late in spring.

Under the above conditions my bees come out very strong in spring, with clean, dry combs.

Colerain, Mass.

For the American Bee Journal.

### My Experience in Starting an Apiary.

E. NUGENT, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.

Being determined to embark in bee-culture, I went to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition last fall, where the first Canadian Bee-Keepers' Convention was held, and proved successful beyond conception—thanks to the untiring exertions of D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont. Matters of great interest were discussed at numerous attended meetings and the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, formed and liberally subscribed to. I had a good deal to learn and was fully satisfied at the prospects bee-keeping offer, as shown by those present who were fully competent to give an opinion.

I then engaged the services of Mr. Conklin, one of Mr. D. A. Jones' late assistants, who was highly recommended by that gentleman, and then I set about purchasing 200 colonies, which I fancied would not be a very hard matter, especially when I had made up my mind to give a good price for good stock; but in this I was doomed to disappointment. At first I had agreed for 200 to 250 colonies, my pick out of 325, that were represented as "first-class colonies" but in looking them over, with my man, we could not get more than 50 at the outside, and of these only about a dozen which my man and I would care to accept. Then I turned my mind to the States as a field to purchase from, and had again arranged with a party for 250 colonies, my choice out of about 400 first-class colonies; but on visiting the locality, was again doomed to disappointment. The bees were not there to choose from, and then after visiting other bee-keepers, friends of the gentleman, in the neighborhood could get perhaps 100 which we much preferred leaving than taking, at a much reduced figure, or indeed at any figure, though the representations made to me in letters were quite assuring. You can fancy the disappointment to a man being brought over 300 miles on such representation.

My man then tried Dowagiac, Mich., where contrary to my expectations and the unpretending letters of Mr. Heddon, we found everything quite beyond all our ideas. About 450 colonies at the two apiaries, all the hives Langstroth and modified Langstroth's, neatly and well made and painted. Honey-boards, marvels of neatness and simplicity; frames, covers, and all in keeping with each other, and not slammed over in workmanship; the sections used perfect pictures and jars for honey that would make any one purchase the contents, were it but for the jar alone; in fact, all here was a complete contrast to the other heaps of confusion, starvation, vermin and dirt visited. No wonder some bee-keepers fail—failure is the proper thing for them, and the sooner bee-keeping becomes a better-cared for business, the better. I would strongly advise those who desire to travel to visit apiaries not to overlook those at Dowagiac and Glenwood, Mich., and if they are not pleased with their management, I shall gladly learn where to see better.

I am commencing bee-culture and wish to make such fair interest for money invested, as one entering into

any such speculation should make. I want to learn all I can and turn it to account, and should I succeed, I hope to establish more than one bee farm. No doubt it will admit of such development, and I think the day is not far distant when we shall see bee-keeping taken up by a far greater number of persons.

My 200 colonies cost me much more than they would, had I been able to get such stock as I required in Canada, where I could have saved 20 per cent. duty, and paid less freight than \$76.20, which it cost me from Dowagiac here, as also expenses going there in search of them, and this is no small item to a beginner, and unless bee-keepers realize this fact, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well and right," they cannot expect to succeed any more than in other neglected pursuits. There is no use in a person starting without capital, but no matter how little he may have, the golden rule is to "keep within your means," for the idea of getting something out of nothing has been too often tried with just the same results.

I have built a bee-house, 22-in. clear walls, chaff packed, ventilated above and below, and I fancy for its size (20x28 feet) the best in Canada. I have purchased 200 selected colonies of Italians, hybrids and a few blacks. I have a first-rate location, and should I not do as well next year, as I expect, I shall not blame Mr. Heddon, nor shall I throw up the sponge in despair. I shall try on, and endeavor to find out causes of failure, improve or rectify as the case may be, and hope, Mr. Editor, to give you a correct account in due time of either success or the reverse.

Strathroy, Ontario.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Clarke Redivivus.

WM. F. CLARKE.

I think I may fairly claim to be the Rip Van Winkle of American apiculture. Shortly after my transference of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to Mr. Newman, I became so unsettled in my circumstances, as to render bee-keeping out of the question. One cannot write on apiculture and keep up with the times, without being actually engaged in the business, at least in a small way, so my pen came to a stand-still. Then, three years of ill-health supervened, necessitating retirement, quiet, and rest. About the time I had got recruited, and was meditating re-entrance on a more active life, I found to my surprise and chagrin, that, as in the case of the veritable and historical Rip Van Winkle, the impression was abroad among my old friends that I was dead. A circular issued by Wm. S. Hawley, of Rochester, came into my hands, in which the following passage occurs:

"The Rev. Mr. Clark, late editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, the man who later accidentally got a bee in his mouth while drinking, and died from the effects of having been stung on the back part of his tongue, and in short, others who have lost their lives in one way or another in handling bees, will not be apt to ask to be placed in the 'Don't-care-if-they-do-get-stung' army of bee-men."

The above extract was sent me by A. I. Root, and it certainly read like an obituary notice. I therefore penned a brief communication to *Gleanings* informing the bee-keeping fraternity that I was still "alive and kicking." Whereupon I received a letter from Mr. Hawley in which he says:

"I presume you have read the articles in BEE JOURNAL, *Gleanings*, and the *Magazine*. The first accuses me of lying; the second of reporting you dead; and the last of an attempt to swindle bee-men out \$10 each; to all of which I plead not 'guilty.'... Now, I ask you as a friend to read the extract from my circular again, and construe it as your better judgement dictates. If from it I am to be convicted of charging your death, I must abide by the decision of the court."

Well, I read the extract over and over again. It may be a confession of obtuseness on my part, but I could come

to no other conclusion than that Hawley had indeed reported me dead. But, on submitting the extract to another, his critical acumen discovered a loop-hole which I had failed to detect. He thought the passage might be meant as an enumeration of cases in which bee-stings had proved dangerous or fatal, and that "the Rev. Mr. Clark" and "the man who later" died from the effects of a bee-sting in the tongue, were two distinct personalities. I give Mr. Hawley the benefit of the criticism, and exonerate him from the charge of reporting me dead. But the construction of the sentence is such as at first sight to convey the impression which I and others received. The sentence is a queer one anyhow. It contains a genuine Irish bull. The bee-keepers referred to who are dead and gone, will certainly not "ask to be placed in the 'don't-care-if-they-do-get-stung' army of bee-men," or any other army, since they belong to the silent host of the departed. For myself, I frankly own, that I belong to the timid class of bee-keepers, who

### DREAD A BEE-STING.

I cannot, as many do, fondly call the bees "my pets," for they have always refused to be petted by me. I could never enter them on my list of friends. They have invariably acted the part of enemies toward me, and have persecuted me without cause. Nevertheless, I had become so habituated to their stings, that I did not care much for them. I used to handle my bees without veil or gloves, taking my chances. I always managed to protect my face by keeping it shaded with a broad-brimmed hat, inclined at a pretty acute angle. But, on one unlucky day, a waspish Italian got his dagger into the point of my upper lip, just where the moustache divides, and I have had a profound respect for a bee-sting ever since. I shall never forget that sharp experience, "while memory holds her seat." It is not surprising, therefore, that I have read with interest Mr. Hawley's manifestoes about

### STINGLESS BEES.

with more interest than faith however, I am a natural born unbeliever upon many subjects, and must have the proof before I repose confidence. In common with most bee keepers who have philosophized on the subject, I have been led to regard the sting as an important appendage to the honey-bee. I think the Creator had a wise design in arming this little insect with a formidable dagger. As I have said in my prize poem,

"The bee 's a warrior bold,"

and the warlike propensity in the bee is like the same propensity in man. It is meant for the protection of precious interests and vested rights. The combative element in man is intimately connected with that quality of energy which is so essential to success in life, and I am inclined to think it is much the same with the bee. As a whole-some dread of the law keeps many thieves honest, so a like fear of bee-stings prevent nocturnal marauders from robbing hives. Mr. Hawley's account of the Brazilian or stingless bees is

### HARD TO BELIEVE.

He has been able to find but one instance of their being tried outside of Brazil. That was in Germany. The experimenter claimed that these bees were far more prolific; that they stored on an average fully a quarter more honey than the German bees; that they had longer tongues; that they were more hardy; that they were not addicted to robbing; that the queens would not mate with other drones; that they are as large as the Italian, and quite as handsome. All these good qualities, and no stings! Truly this is the *apis angelica*! O for an apiary of them! They would be "pets" in spite of themselves! Wouldn't I caress and fondly them, even if they buzzed discontent at my loving attentions! But I cannot help thinking that if such a race of bees had found their way to Germany, there would be more than one instance on record of their being tried. Our transatlantic brethren would not have been blind to their

angelic attributes. That class of apiarists, who, like myself, are bee-hated, would have heard of them; adopted them; multiplied them; and before now, there would have been any quantity of stingless bees in the market. One word more as to the

### STINGLESS BEE SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Mr. Hawley may be thoroughly honest and upright. From my slight knowledge of him, I am inclined to think that he is. But an "association" of which he is president, executive, and membership, can hardly be expected to inspire public confidence. If he were well known as a responsible bee-keeper; had these bees in actual possession; could state from personal experience, that they were angelic insects; and offered them for sale from his own apiary, the case would be different. As it is, it is proposed to try an experiment, on an insufficient guarantee. Bee-keepers have been swindled so often, that it is no wonder they have learned caution, and even become suspicious. With all my lack of faith, I would like to see the experiment tried, but I confess I do not see much likelihood of it, in the present shape of matters. If Mr. Hawley could go to Brazil, as Mr. Jones did to Cyprus and Palestine, on his own hook, import the harmless creatures, and then offer them for sale, the thing would be feasible. The mention of Mr. Jones reminds me that he has embarked in an enterprise which fills me with

### HORROR AND ALARM.

He has undertaken to import the big bee of Java, that awe-inspiring insect, about which I read a paper at the Chicago meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. I implored my fellow-bee-keepers to give that dreadful bee a "good letting alone" until I was dead and gone. That a fellow Canadian should be so cruel as to bring this fearful *apis* to my country, is indeed "the unkindest cut of all!" But Jones says he doesn't care if their stings are an inch long, provided they will gather more honey than others. He is not satisfied with 250 pounds of honey per hive, and a prospect of \$10,000 profit next year. Covetous man! He will certainly find himself in the penitentiary or some other awful place, if he introduces into a civilized country like Canada, such a savage barbarian of an insect as the big bee of Java!

### THE WEEKLY.

I cannot close without expressing my gratification that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has grown into a Weekly, and my hope that its success in that form may be even greater than that of its monthly predecessor.

Listowel, Ont., Jan. 15, 1881.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Notes by the Way-Side.

H. L. JEFFREY.

I have been thinking for the past two seasons I would try to send you a report in the shape of "Notes by the Way-Side." Since I was appointed Vice President of the National Association, in 1879, I have devoted all the time I could spare in trying to give a little information to the box-hive bee-men that are within 20 miles of me, and I have picked up a few items that I think call for an article that will invite the attention of amateurs, novices and specialists to look out for some trouble, and the cause I cannot determine, though I am satisfied it is not a fungoid growth. Mr. L. A. Pennoyer's letter, on page 3 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for Jan. 5, is what has caused me to mention the trouble now. It is not the regular foul brood, but, so far as I can learn, it is just as destructive in its tendency to depopulate a colony. The first symptoms shown are that nice combs of larvae are to the casual observer suddenly nothing but empty cells, or even a comb well stored with eggs, and yet the colony keeps running down or depopulating till there are no bees left.

In this trouble the brood simply dries up, and if the comb is looked at in the same position it occupied in the hive,



the lower side of the cell looks dirty, and if you look into the bottoms of the cells there is nothing to be seen, and yet every successive lot of brood will go in the same way. I cannot call it the regular foul brood, because it is never capped over; at least, I never knew it to live till capped over. I cannot ascertain the cause, though there are some evidences that indicate that it is the lack of vitality in the queen, and some that indicate that the larvae starve for want of bee-bread. Yet none of these causes seem to be the originators of foul brood, neither does this trouble seem to turn into foul brood so far as I have observed.

Another trouble that I have found, and only in a low or black grade of hybrids, is that the brood is uncapped after the eyes are formed, and then they turn dark-colored and are about one-third thrown out. This species, upon close examination, shows a reddish-brown, dust-like substance at the extremities of the thrown-out bees, that I think must be a parasite. After a while it turns into foul brood that is foul enough for anybody.

The dried-up brood I have had only in one of my own colonies, and that contained an imported queen; but they were cremated, and have left no taint behind them.

The first I ever saw of the bald-headed bees was 3 years ago, but the past season I have found plenty of them 18 miles from here, near the New York State line, and nearly all the trouble with brood that I have seen, has been invariably in the low grade of black hybrids. This is not guess-work, but I have watched close and in many cases.

I would give you one cause for real foul brood, that I have traced out in over 50 cases, but this manuscript is now too long. Perhaps I may give it before long, if it is wanted, and its preventive also.

Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1881.

[Anything new relating to foul brood, its cause, prevention and cure, is read with deep interest, and we hope Mr. Jeffrey will forward the article at an early day.—Ed.]

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Dying by Wholesale.**—Bees here are dying by wholesale. We have had 7 weeks of cold weather and there is no prospect yet of its being warmer. The Weekly BEE JOURNAL is just splendid; it cannot fail to be gladly received. Success to it and its editor.

L. JOHNSON.

Walton, Ky., Jan. 18, 1881.

**Well Paid.**—I can assure you I am very much pleased with the Weekly BEE JOURNAL. I think I have been highly compensated for the money invested. You have my best wishes for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Toledo, Iowa. WM. E. STRUBLE.

**No Honey last Season.**—The past season yielded no honey. I fed my bees over \$30. worth of sugar syrup to keep them alive. I expect to lose many of them during this cold winter. I fed freely in the early part of October, and put them into winter-quarters the first week in November. I can do without honey but I do not want to do without the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

DANIEL RIDER.

Fairfield, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1881.

**Prevention of Swarming.**—I was successful last season in preventing swarming. From 35 colonies in the spring I had but 6 swarms. My desire was to get more honey and less swarms. I have sold 1,326 lbs. of comb honey and have about 200 lbs. more, partly dark and some boxes not quite filled out. Have used all we wanted in the family. Three of my colonies were queenless in May, from which I obtained no honey. What I have sold comes to \$163.88. Bees have done rather poorly this year.

Some complain that their bees have done nothing, while others have done very well. Success to the Weekly BEE JOURNAL.

T. LASHBROOK.

Waverly, Iowa.

**Severe Weather for Bees.**—How our bees will come out of this severe winter, I do not know, but I fear for them. We had a poor season last year, especially the latter part of it. Bees were strong in the fall and commenced winter with plenty of honey. I am much pleased with the Weekly—for me it is a necessity.

G. W. JENKINS.

New Liberty, Ky., Jan. 8, 1881.

**Tobacco Smoke for Bees.**—I saw the assertion in the *Western Rural* that tobacco smoke does not stupify bees, but alarms and causes them to fill their sacks; therefore, they will not sting. The truth is, that a common clay pipe, half-filled with tobacco, lighted, with a cloth over the bowl, and blown forcibly into the entrance of the hive, will cause the bees to fall from the combs and lie harmless on the bottom-board, as any bee-keeper can satisfy himself by one trial. It gives the operator time to take the frames all out and put them back again.

E. BUMP.

Waterloo, Wis., Dec., 20, 1881.

**Poisonous Wild Honey.**—I do not see why wild honey is necessarily poisonous any more than tame honey; the wild bees and the flowers are the same in both cases. My theory is, that the cause of wild honey being poisonous is owing to the fact that when a tree is cut and falls, it produces a sensation in the hive, often smashes combs, honey, bees, pollen and rotten wood all together, in which operation it is the nature of the bees to sting, depositing the powerful acid in the honey; then it is eaten and is quite liable to produce sickness, and the stomach may be in such a state as to produce death, if enough of the poison is taken. We kept bees in Vermont, and our honey never made any one sick. A bee-tree was cut near by, and all who ate of the honey were sick. There was a great deal of argument made over it, but they finally settled the question satisfactorily to themselves by supposing the honey was gathered from kill-lamb.

L. MARTIN.

Hesperia, Mich., Dec. 10, 1880.

**Small Share of Honey.**—My bees were in the best of condition to winter; plenty of stores and of fine quality. The bee keeper had but a small share of honey for last season's labors. I think the prospect is good for another year. Success to the Weekly BEE JOURNAL and our honey gatherers.

Bethany, Ill.

A. M. RHODES.

**Dysentery.**—I am sorry to say that that fearful disease, dysentery, has visited our vicinity and destroyed more than half of the bees in the neighborhood; some losing all. We have lost but 7 colonies as yet, but what the end will be we cannot say. We have every number of the BEE JOURNAL from June, 1878, as neat as when received, but they are worth more than money to us, I could not part with even one number.

Fincastle, Ind. MARY BROTHERS.

**Honey Season in Pennsylvania.**—We have the first two numbers of the Weekly and are very much pleased with it, and the prospect of getting such valuable information as the JOURNAL always contains, just fresh from the authors, is alone worth the additional cost. It is agreeable reading these long winter evenings. This shows progress that deserves encouragement. No telling but what a daily may yet be issued, and even progressive bee-keepers be connected by telephone with the exchange in the JOURNAL building. We had a very good season for honey and increased till July, but afterwards about as poor as it could be. We got about 200 lbs. of honey, and doubled our number of colonies. We now have 21 colonies packed in oat chaff, 6 inches on all sides, and the bees covered with quilts and old sacks filled with chaff pressed tightly into the upper stories. We will have no more hives without a moveable cap,

about 2 inches and gable roof with ventilator at each end. By removing the cover the upper story may be nicely packed, while with the cap fastened to the cover it is more trouble and cannot be done so well. It is not necessary to state that we have severe weather, etc. Since the beginning of November our bees have had no fly, excepting 3 colonies which were out last week. The alighting boards and the snow around was considerably soiled, and some of the bees chilled and remained out. We have lost none yet and hope to get them all through, but won't whistle until nearer out of the woods.

W. H. STOUT.

Pine Grove, Pa., Jan. 15, 1881.

**Bee Keeping in Texas.**—I have received the first copy of the Weekly JOURNAL. It is very fortunate to be able to greet such a visitor once a week. I am much interested in bee-culture, especially in our State, for we have as good a country as there is on earth, for bees and honey. Very few have thought of it, beyond having some old gums in fence corners. I have the simplicity hive; the first movable frames I ever saw. I have also the first Italians I ever saw. I love to see the interest developing everywhere in this pleasant as well as profitable industry. I am determined to aid its progress every way in my power, and if all who take an interest would do the same, we would soon become a power for good in this great land. This is a gloriously bright New Year's morning; the past 5 or 6 days have been very cold, the thermometer as low as 11° above zero—the coldest for 30 years. Bees have done well this year, God prosper us all, and gives us a plentiful year.

J. E. LAY, M. D.

Hallettsville, Texas, Jan. 1, 1881.

**About Fertilization in Confinement.**—Your correspondent, M. B., from Indiana, seems to think that he has succeeded in having his queens fertilized in his new fangled cage. I would be glad to know that it was a success, but like "blind Jack" I would "rather see it than hear tell of it." In the back Nos. of the JOURNAL some one claimed to have had queens fertilized by holding them in his fingers, which I have thought might succeed if the queen could be made to open the vagina or spermatheca, either voluntarily or spasmodically. Suppose they were made to gape open the vagina, by the use of chloroform or some anesthetic, say puff ball or some of Mr. Alley's tobacco smoke, say not enough to destroy life, but just enough to cause them to open up the parts; the drone, I think, can be made to do its part by first squeeze his head, and then let the pressure gradually extend back to the abdomen. Those that have never tried it, can learn something; this is only thrown out as a suggestion for experiment.

J. F. LOVE.

Cornersville Tenn.

**Long Confinement.**—Our bees have not had a flight since the first of November. The thermometer is 16° below zero. We winter in cellars here. I never knew a man to lose a colony if they had plenty of honey, and proper ventilation, in this country. Success to the Weekly BEE JOURNAL.

Harlan, Iowa. JOHN MCGINNESS.

**Of Much Benefit.**—I must have the Weekly JOURNAL. I hope I will get as much for the amount invested as I have for the past volume. The past year was  $\frac{1}{2}$  the amount of the Weekly, but I was benefited many times the amount, besides the knowledge I have for next year's work. I began my apairy with the JOURNAL, last spring, and by every number I revised my work, otherwise I would give the business up. I have 55 colonies, 43 in the cellar, and 12 packed in planer shavings.

Cedar Falls, Iowa. A. J. NORRIS.

**Homeless Swarm.**—Two of my neighbor's boys found a swarm of bees and about a half a bushel of comb hanging to a fence rail, about two weeks ago, during our coldest weather. It is needless to say they were all dead. The comb contained considerable honey—

enough to have wintered them. That was something new to me, so I thought I would see if you ever saw or heard anything like it.

C. HOLLOWELL.

Dunreith, Ind., Dec. 25, 1880.

[We have frequently known swarms to settle after flying a long distance, and make considerable progress in comb building; apparently as though they had been disappointed in their selection of a home, and were keeping themselves busy until a satisfactory home could be found. The case you cite was probably similar, except that their delay was extended until after the storing of honey and depositing of eggs took place, when they were loth to leave and the early setting in of winter found them unprotected, and they perished. These cases are not frequent.—Ed.]

**Errata.**—On page 2, column 4, of the Weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, I was made to say that I returned the queen to the colony; I did not. Before the queen is expected to emerge, the cage is adjusted to the entrance of the hive, and remains there until the object is accomplished, when she immediately returns to the colony without aid. It takes but a few minutes for the bees to learn their passage and resume their work.

M. B.

**First Year's Experience.**—I am highly pleased with the idea of a Weekly BEE JOURNAL; it looks like business, to get the JOURNAL weekly. I commenced with 3 box hives, last spring. I have 8 Langstroth hives in pretty fair condition—2 of them Italianized and 2 hybridized. This is the hardest winter I ever saw in this country by half. Six to eight weeks earlier than ordinarily winter commenced in this latitude. We had 8 or 10 weeks of drouth last summer—causing bees to be rather short of stores. I have had to feed and, but for buckwheat and the fall weed bloom, all my bees would have starved before winter came. We took no honey—many of the bees of the neighborhood have died long since, of starvation; one man has lost all his bees—they were all in box hive and "tree gums."—There are but very few movable frame hives in this portion of the country. If I can only be successful with my 8 colonies and get them through the winter, there will be a revolution in bee keeping in this section. Men will try Bee Journals and Langstroth hives, etc.

J. A. BURROW, M. D.

Santa Fe, Tenn., Jan. 17th, 1881.

**Comb Foundation Machines.**—I have read the article of Dr. Brown, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL of the 5th inst., and as I do not agree with him, I wish to answer as follows:

1. He says that the Dunham machine is sold at the same price as the others; but I am assured that he does not know the price of every machine.

2. He says the Dunham machine is more difficult to make on account of its high side-walls. Had he the experience in making machines that I have, he would not say so, because the punch has only to be driven deeper into the rolls to create this slud. I do not make high side-walls on my machine, and I have good reasons for not doing so, which if Mr. B. wishes to know I can tell him.

JOHN BOURGMEYER.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 17, 1881.

[The above is a very curious letter—curious, because incomprehensible. We have read and re-read the article written by Dr. Brown, above alluded to, published on page 5 of our issue of the 5th inst., and cannot possibly give it the construction Mr. Bourgmeier places on it. The Doctor's remarks are applicable to the cost of the foundation, and not the machine, and his eulogistic mention of it is endorsed by nearly all who have used it; he is too careful of his very high reputation to risk it on an unworthy commendation.—Ed.]



# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THOMAS C. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 26, 1881.

The *Semi-Tropic California* says "Our prospect for a honey crop in 1881, in Los Angeles, and vicinity, is good."

We have now obtained the copy of minutes of the National Convention of 1871. Thanks to Mr. A. F. Moon, of Rome, Ga., for it.

The "Bee Hive and Home Magazine," proposed to be issued by Mr. Crowfoot, is not to be issued now. Mr. Crowfoot says: "The enterprise is indefinitely postponed."

The editor of the *Somerset, Pa., Democrat*, speaking of the honey of Mr. H. H. Flick, of Lavansville, Pa., says it "equals California honey in color and excels it in taste," and that he has a large apiary on his farm near Lavansville.

It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P.O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name. Many others having no Post-office, County or State. Also, if you live near one postoffice and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

The weather in the North is still cold, but milder than it was in the early part of this month. It has been colder all over the country than it has been before for years. In Texas it is reported to be colder than for 30 years before. Mr. W. Williamson, of Lexington, Ky., in a letter, dated January 20th, says: "The severe weather is breaking up—we hope for good. We anticipate an early spring. Those of the bees that live through the severe winter will need feeding very early."

Last Sunday's *Chicago Times* contains the following item of news: "A pouch of registered mail matter of the first-class, which arrived in Chicago by a Lake Shore train on Wednesday evening, from Rochester, was found to have been cut open and robbed of valuables to an indefinite amount." These were registered letters and packages containing money. We hope there were no letters in it addressed to us.

We have filled orders for quite a number of Binders for the *Weekly BEE JOURNAL*. We put the price low, 30 per cent. less than any one else could afford to sell them, for we get them by the quantity at wholesale and sell them at just enough to cover the cost and postage, the latter being 21 to 23 cents, on each. We do this to induce as many as possible to get them, and preserve their *Weekly* numbers. They are exceedingly convenient; the *JOURNAL* being always bound and handy for reference. The directions for binding are sent with each one.

## The Basswood or Linden Tree.

Will you please state the habits of the basswood tree; its height, how long before it will yield honey, and if it will flourish in this State.

E. M. GRESHAM.  
University of Va., Jan. 18, 1881.

Basswood or linden (*Tilia Americana*) is indigenous to a large portion of the North American continent; growing, often, to a very large size, and vying with other forest trees in height. It is quite hardy, and grows readily and thriftily from the seed. We have heard of its blooming and secreting honey in six years after planting. The seeds should be sown in drills and cultivated



one year, then transplanted, setting from 10 to 14 apart each way. It prefers the proximity to water-courses, bottomlands, and gravelly soils in which water stands near the surface the whole season through. With these points borne in mind, and kept partially shaded until the roots and rootlets are well developed, we think it will flourish in your State. It is worthy of a trial, as it possesses a magnificent foliage, and is a great favorite with the bees when in bloom. We give on the first page a very correct illustration of a twig in bloom.

We will send sample copies to any who feel disposed to make up clubs for 1881. There are persons keeping bees in every neighborhood who would be benefitted by reading the *JOURNAL*, and by using a little of the personal influence possessed by almost every one, a club can be gotten up in every neighborhood in America. Farmers have had large crops, high prices, and a good demand for all the products of the farm, therefore can well afford to add the *BEE JOURNAL* to their list of papers for 1881.

We have concluded to make the following offers for all clubs sent in before Jan. 31: For a club of 2, *weekly*, we will present a copy of "Bee-Culture;" for a club of 5, *weekly*, we will give a copy of "Cook's Manual," bound in cloth; for a club of 6, we give a copy of the *JOURNAL* for a year free. Do not forget that it will pay to devote a few hours to the *BEE JOURNAL*.

On Monday morning, express and mail cars, with all their contents, as well as four messengers, were entirely burnt up, in a railway accident near Elmira, N. Y.

The Volume of the *BEE JOURNAL* for 1880, bound in stiff paper covers, will be sent by mail, for \$1.50.

Notices and advertisements intended for the *Weekly BEE JOURNAL* must reach this office by Saturday of the week previous.

## "Compulsory Honesty."

We have received from Mr. Chas. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, O., the following communication, criticising the bill published in our issue of the 12th inst. under the above caption:

Compulsory honesty, if demanded on too broad a scale, will accomplish nothing, just like compulsory temperance or compulsory religion. I feel that way a little more, perhaps, because that law is proposed by a house which is recognized by our business community as one of the largest adulterators in the country. They do not adulterate honey, of course, but they have to add a certain quantity of glucose in order to keep the honey from granulating; the trade demands it. So they stated, some time ago, that they had to add a certain quantity of cornmeal to mustard, in order to make it more palatable—but their mustard was pure. Like the French army, which was never conquered—only beaten.

Honey has become a staple article of great importance of late years, and has an important future. It can be shown of sufficient importance to our legislators to pass a law exclusively for the protection of honey; and it is my opinion that we shall accomplish nothing with a petition for universal protection.

Let us draw up a petition for the protection of honey alone, setting forth the great growth of its production of late, and the prospects for its future. Let us make it plain to our representatives how necessary to a healthy development of the production of honey is the protection of the law against its adulteration, etc.

If we draw out a petition (or resolutions) in good style, I am certain that the representatives from Ohio will use their best endeavors to have a law passed in our favor. Our friends in other States, exercising a similar bearing on their respective representatives, will aid the matter considerably. Would it not be well to petition our State Legislatures as well as Congress?

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17, 1881.

We care but little with whom the bill referred to originated, so that the amendments we suggested (or similar provisions) to make it operative and to cover the public wants be incorporated. The mere draft of the bill, as published in the *American Grocer*, did not seem to cover the whole ground, but with proper effort on the part of bee-keepers and others it could easily be made to cure the grievous evils complained of. We must admit we are unable to comprehend the analogy between compulsory honesty and compulsory temperance or compulsory religion. The first would compel the dealer to give the purchaser an honest equivalent for his money, and anything else would be deceiving an ignorant or unwilling purchaser. The second would compel a dealer to refuse a customer what was called for, presupposing the purchaser not to be a free moral agent. Compulsory religion bears no closer comparison, as it would be an attempt to compel certain phases of conscience, without reference to acts performed.

Petitions have been drawn up, and presented, and "pigeon-holed" time and again, providing exclusively against the adulteration of honey. And we are not prepared to assert, that were a special law enacted it would help matters. We have heard of nothing good resulting from the special law in Minnesota, New Jersey and Kentucky. So effete is the law in the latter State, that mixed "strained" honey can be bought in any quantity and at many stores in Louisville at the present time—so we are informed.

In Illinois we have an apt illustration at the present time of the non-effectiveness of special laws. The dairymen,

feeling sorely the evils inflicted upon them by unscrupulous counterfeiters, with an honest but short-sighted zeal or a selfish ambition to protect themselves alone, succeeded in procuring the passage of a stringest special law protecting dairymen and dairy products. Not only has the law proven ineffectual, but the evils have augmented to a magnitude which is truly stupendous, and now the *stuff* is in the majority. Hundreds of families in Chicago at the present time dispense with butter, because they know not what nor from whom to buy. Some time ago a paper was circulated among business houses, and several thousand dollars were subscribed with which to employ legal talent and prosecute the offenders, and—there it rests. Last week many of our business and commission houses signed a paper pledging themselves not to traffic in the *stuff*; but it will probably effect nothing but lessen competition. And still not a tremulous fear quivers the nerves of the guilty manufacturers, nor do the pangs of remorse rob them of a moment of refreshing slumber. As well pass a special law making it a crime to steal money or other valuables in small parcels, but classify the plundering of communities among shrewd business or financial operations.

We need no law to prevent honey adulterations, unless it will prevent sugar and syrup adulterations, with which we come directly into competition. We have no moral right to ask protection for our pure commodities, unless we accord the same protection to other honest producers; nor is it in accord with the theory of democratic government, to legislate class or special laws to punish crime. We can see no remedy but a general law, simple and practical in its enforcement. Let the informer be repaid out of the fine for any trouble or expense he may incur. Make it an object to the defrauded customer to prosecute the swindler, and he becomes an effective agent in enforcing compulsory honesty.

Since the above remarks were put in type, we notice the following article from the pen of Mr. F. J. Emery, in a late number of the *Iowa Homestead*, and as it bears so directly upon the subject under discussion we cannot refrain from copying it:

To point out that which has been done elsewhere, in a parallel case, might be done here also as a remedy. About 30 years ago in England a law was passed relative to adulteration of food and etc. It has been very strictly carried out. The substance of the law is that no article shall be sold under a false name. For instance a man may sell chicory, but he must not mix it and call the mixture coffee. He may sell oleomargarine, but he must not call it butter; and so of the endless variety of items used as food. A public chemist is appointed whose duty it is to analyze what is brought to him of suspected articles bought at the retail shops, and if adulterated, a State prosecution before a justice summarily disposes of the case by a fine. A light fine for the first offence—heavier for a second conviction, and the shop and its owner are advertised in the papers as having such and such articles adulterated, and particulars of analysis are given. If the retail dealer pleads that he bought the adulterated articles in good faith from the wholesale dealer he is told "the public must be protected, and you have your remedy against the wholesale dealer."

When changing a postoffice address, mention the *old* address as well as the new one.



## Experience with Comb Foundation.

Seeing of late that a number of apiarists give their experience in the use of comb foundation, and that their verdict is in favor of that made on the Dunham machine, will you allow me modestly to give my experience with foundation for the benefit of those that have yet to commence its use.

In 1878 I used 50 lbs. of foundation made on the Root machine, received from a manufacturer in the State of New York, which the bees used readily and to my satisfaction.

In 1879 I used 103 lbs. made on the Root machine, received from a manufacturer in Ontario. It pleased me and the bees well.

In 1880, I used 175 lbs. (out of 300 lbs. purchased) made on the Dunham machine, that did not please me. Contrary to the testimony of others, it was not received by the bees so readily, and it did *sag very much*. The high walls did not come with the foundation, as you will see by the sample enclosed. It was purchased in Michigan, from whom I will not now say, as it would not be a good puff for said firm.

I think foundation a success for the brood chamber, if used about 6 feet to the lb., made of pure wax.

Woodstock, Ont. J. B. HILL.

[We are under obligations to Mr. Hill for enclosing the sample of objectionable foundation, as it gives opportunity for intelligent commenting upon what has probably caused some of the differences in experience with Dunham foundation. We say *objectionable* foundation, for if the sample sent is a fair specimen, leaving out the possibility of adulteration in the wax, we object to it for use in the brood chamber—1st. Because it is too light in weight; 2d. It is *minus* the Dunham side-walls; and, 3d. It was not made on a Dunham machine. We have seen and used foundation made on five Dunham machines, and the same general characteristics were prominent in each, viz: Thin septum or base; high, prominent side-walls, and preponderance of wax in the sides, where the bees can use it most readily and rapidly. Of course we do not know who Mr. Hill purchased from, but we *do know* the sample sent to this office is not Dunham foundation.

In this connection, we will take occasion again to impress our readers with the desirability of purchasing supplies from honest dealers. Because an article is sold for the least money, is not proof that it is the cheapest; any more than that honestly always dictates the most plausible story. The advertisements of several responsible dealers will be found in our columns.—Ed.]

**Questions.**—1. When snow covers the earth, what must be the temperature to be successful in removing bees from the cellar for a fly?

2. Will bees cleanse the hive from dead bees while in the cellar, if the entrance is left unobstructed?

3. Is it advisable to cover the entrance with wire-cloth while in the cellar?

QUERY.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15, 1881.

1. When the weather is warm enough that bees can fly from the hive and return, without dropping on the snow.

2. No; but they frequently come outside to die.

3. No; never.

Sample copies of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any names that may be sent in. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

## Do we Want Facts?

The Rev. A. Salisbury, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL of Jan. 12, refers to a resolution brought before the Cincinnati Convention, which was tabled very promptly without discussion, and proceeds to deliberate on the question in a most reckless manner, as though that "high-toned" body had not said by their action, "We do not want this matter discussed. Not only does he do this but he incites others to the same folly, for he says, 'We want to hear from the leading bee men of the country on this subject.'"

Mr. S., what do you mean by such suicidal disloyalty to the great bee-keeping interests of this country? Do you mean to ruin the importation trade, that we have been to so much trouble in building up? I fear you do. What do you think that Convention "sat down" on that resolution for? Perhaps it was not the proper place to discuss such issues. Is it facts we want?

H. R. BOARDMAN.

East Townsend, O.

Referring to the above communication, which savors more of sarcasm than candid discussion, we copy the resolution alluded to, from the BEE JOURNAL's report of the proceedings of the National Convention, second column page 520, November number, 1880:

Mr. Boardman moved, as a test of the sentiment of the Convention,

*Resolved*, That the importation of Italian queens is no longer advisable as an improvement of our present race of bees.

It is difficult to imagine how a Convention, composed of many of the most intelligent and most progressive beekeepers of America, could do otherwise than table such a resolution, when offered, without supplemental explanation, to test the sentiment of its members. In fact, even though as individuals fully coinciding in the gist of the resolution, it could not adopt that, alone, without stultifying itself by discouraging one of the possible means of further improving our stock, through the importation of the most superior strains of Italian queens—if there are superior and inferior bees in Italy, as claimed by the breeders there, and, as we are free to admit, we fully believe.

The insinuation that the resolution was tabled in the interest of the importers, is wholly without a shadow of foundation, and is unworthy of Mr. Boardman himself. We venture the assertion, that not one in ten of those who voted in the affirmative have ever imported a queen from Italy direct for traffic; and not ten per cent. of the few who have, can boast of clearing one penny as profit, if their sales were made at present popular prices.

We reiterate, that "while we believe the intelligent and discriminating beekeepers of America have succeeded in breeding a strain or strains of bees equal, if not superior, to any to be found in Italy, we would not discourage any from importing if an improvement is possible.... We do not doubt there are many fine queens bred in Italy, but we *do* believe none are better than our best." And certainly, the Convention, by its action in tabling the resolution given above, did nothing which could be construed as a more positive endorsement of the system of indiscriminate importation than can be found in the language quoted above from our issue of the 12th inst.

"Is it facts we want?" Yes; of course, it is. But we want *all* of them. The "high-toned body," as Mr. Board-

man sarcastically alludes to the Convention, and of which he was a very active member, "sat down" on the resolution because it did not properly cover all the ground. The first and second of the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Hayes did cover all the ground, were freely and fully discussed, and our report says "passed unanimously" upon a vote being taken. Compare, carefully, the resolution offered by Mr. Boardman with those adopted unanimously by the Convention, and the cause for complaint will remain undiscovered, unless it is because the first of Mr. Hayes' resolutions specifies a *sole* reason why importations should be encouraged, if at all, and Mr. Boardman's resolution left that to implication.

"Do we want facts?" If so, refer to the page above cited, and it will be observed the resolution was not "tabled very promptly without discussion." Our reporter gave some of the discussion, but most of it being irrelevant, was omitted to save space.

It is evident Rev. Mr. Salisbury's communication was read under a misapprehension. His many years' experience with imported and home-bred Italians have not been thrown away; nor have his observations as a progressive bee-keeper failed to develop queens, in his own apiary superior to their imported mothers. We are confident had he been in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention, his vote would not have broken the harmonious unanimity with which the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the importation of pure Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land bees into North America, ought to be encouraged for the sole purpose of adding new and different strains of blood to that we already have.

2. That the strain of Italian blood we now have has reached a higher standard of excellence than is to be found in the native home of the Italian.

3. That queens reared from pure selected home-bred Italian mothers, should command at least as high a market value as those bred from imported mothers, where pure Italian stock is the sole object desired.

For Mr. Boardman, personally, we have the highest regard. We listened with much interest to many of his remarks, and certainly he cannot complain of any want of courtesy, either on the part of the officers or constituent members of the Convention. That he takes an honest pride in the advancement of scientific apiculture we do not doubt, and we fully sympathize with him in his estimation of the superiority of American-Italian bees; but we cannot believe with him that the Convention endeavored to shirk any expression of opinion, nor that the Convention, or a majority of its members, failed to give any matter brought before it proper consideration. That all questions deliberated upon were settled with the precision of inspiration we do not claim; but all decisions were rendered through honest motives—the talent and experience represented were of a high order, very far above the conventional average. We have attended many beekeepers' Conventions, and other deliberative bodies, but never one superior to the Convention which assembled in Cincinnati last fall; and it is a source of honest pride to be able to refer to it as a representative body of bee-keepers. Is it facts you want?—these are facts.

We have accepted an invitation to attend the Ashtabula County, O., Convention, which is to be held at Andover, O., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 8 and 9, 1881. On the evening of Tuesday, the 8th, we have engaged to deliver a public lecture on "Bees and Honey." There being a large number of beekeepers in that region, we expect the meeting will be very largely attended. All interested will please notice the date—as it has been changed.

The Northeastern Bee-keepers' Association will hold their Eleventh Annual Convention, in the Common Council chamber, at Utica, N. Y., on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of February, 1881. The Executive Committee are determined to maintain the high standing the Association has justly gained in the past, and propose to out-do all former efforts at the coming Convention. Essays or addresses are expected from Capt. W. F. Williams; Prof. J. H. Strong; Mrs. Frances Dunham; James Heddon; Chas. Dadant; H. A. Burch; Jno. Y. Detwiler; C. P. Dadant; A. G. Thurber; W. A. House; A. J. King; Julius Hoffman and others.

A gold medal will be awarded for best essays, on the following subjects: "The different races of bees and their crosses," "Wintering bees," "Marketing honey," "How can we make the apiary the most profitable?"

For best essay upon any subject outside of those mentioned, one tested Cyprian queen, donated by L. C. Root.

Diplomas will be awarded for best display of implements; the best comb foundation for brood-chamber; for surplus boxes; best honey extractor; best bee smoker; for the most practical bee hive.

One dollar each, for the best crate of honey in the most marketable shape, and for the best package of extracted honey.

For the neatest and best honey crate and section boxes (cost, quality and finish to be considered), one tested Italian queen, donated by Geo. W. House.

All are invited to send implements for competition or exhibition. Articles sent to the Secretary will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the owner may direct. It is desired that all articles sent be the same as kept in stock, or forwarded to purchasers.

Geo. W. House, Sec. L. C. Root, Pres.

For the honor of the fraternity in New York, we hope that the friends of truth and justice will be present at the above meeting. The very unjust resolutions passed, a year ago, should be rescinded and thus in a measure blot out the disgrace which now attaches to the last North Eastern Convention. Many were indignant at the matter then, and we hope they will make an effort to be there, to assist in "making the crooked things straight." We do not imagine that it will be difficult, for some of those who were interested in passing them, if we mistake not, will now labor to have them reversed.—Ed.]

The annual meeting of the Southern Michigan Bee-keepers' Association will be held in Battle Creek, Mich., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. B. SALISBURY, Sec.

The Champlain Valley, Vermont, Bee-keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Brandon, Vt., on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 20 and 21, 1881. H. L. LEONARD, Asst. Sec.

The Nebraska Bee-keepers' Association will hold their Annual Convention, on the 10th and 11th of February, 1881, at Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Neb. Western Iowa bee-keepers are cordially invited to attend.

HIRAM CRAIG, Pres.

**A Great Paper.**—We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments devoted to Fine Arts, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, Cattle Market, Prices Current, Dry Goods Quotations, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send for specimen copy.



## CONVENTION NOTES

British Bee Journal.

### Congress of Bee-Masters at Cologne.

COL. G. J. PEARSON.

The occasion was somewhat more than ordinarily interesting, for it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Congress.

The proceedings commenced on Monday evening by an unofficial meeting of those who arrived from all parts of Germany and Austria to take part in the Congress. Among them were many who have a European reputation as bee-keepers, and I may especially notice the great Dzierzon, the Baroness Von Berlepsch, Herr Vogel (author), and the Pasteur Rabbow, of Hohendorf in Pomerania.

The Exhibition opened on the morning of Tuesday the 7th, and resembled very much all exhibitions of the same description. If I may offer criticism on it, I should say that practical utility was not sufficiently kept in view by the greater number of exhibitors, who rather sought to catch the eye by the attractiveness of their articles. I may mention with satisfaction that two out of three of the exhibitions which gained silver medals (of which only three were awarded) were made up largely of articles which had at least a portion of their origin in England, Mr. Neighbour having carried off one of them for an excellent collection of apicultural instruments and super honey, and Mr. Dennler having also a silver medal awarded to him for a dozen of Mr. Abbott's honey-boxes magnificently filled, and an extractor, the idea (though not the mechanism) of which was borrowed from that of Mr. Cowan, which gained a prize at London last year. I shall refer to this extractor hereafter. For the rest, there were some well stocked hives of Cyprians and Italians in the courtyard, with some well-made portable hives for transporting bees or queens from place to place. There were huge glass bells, nearly two feet high, well filled with comb, very pretty to look at, but not half so practically useful as our honey boxes. This, indeed, the jury fully recognised in their awards to Messrs. Dennler and Neighbour. There were also some ingeniously arranged devices in comb exhibited by Pasteur Rabbow, the bees having been made to build into moulds or shapes, which were afterwards detached, leaving the shapes of comb, like shapes of blanc-mange, on a dish. There were also some capital masks, plenty of good comb-foundation, and a number of hives, the prices of which ranged generally from seven to fifteen shillings, a few fancy hives only being higher in price. The stock of honey and mead in jars and bottles was very large. All this was, however, nothing more than may be seen at any bee show.

The important part of the proceedings were the re-unions, where papers were read and speeches made. The first of these commenced at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, and lasted till 2 o'clock. It was opened by the Burgomaster, who in a short speech addressed the meeting, expressing a hope that the fiftieth Congress might be an international one, as there were few countries which now did not take some interest in bee-keeping. Then amidst the applause of the whole meeting, the delegate of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce called up Herr Schmidt, of Eichstaidt, who is the permanent Vice President of the Congress, and, after complimenting him, decorated him with the order of the Crown, sent expressly to him by the Emperor.

The real business of the meeting then began, Dzierzon, who was most warmly applauded, addressing the Congress at some length. Dr. Dzierzon dwelt on the yet undeveloped state of bee science, and the necessity of close and patient study and watching, as well as practical application, if we would arrive at results worthy of the end at which we

strive. "What we know as yet," he exclaimed, "are like a few shells picked up by a child on the sea-shore, which give but little idea of the wealth that the sea contains."

Herr Vogel, whose book on the bee was rewarded with the annual gold medal of the Congress, followed next, taking up the question of a uniform or standard size of frame for all Germany. This has been long discussed, and has resulted in a gradual diminution of the size of frame. The time was thought to have arrived for definite action, and the size of frame was, after long discussions in the Congress, finally fixed at 23½ centimetres (or 9 inches) broad, with a depth of 36 centimetres (or 15 inches) for the body of the hive, divided into two frames, each 18 centimetres (nearly 7½ inches) deep. This hive, however, admits of being built up to any height the amount of honey-gathering justifies. There are usually two rows of ten to twelve frames, or three rows of eight frames, one above the other, in each hive, making from twenty to twenty-four frames of the above size in each hive.

You are aware that in the German hives the frames *always* stand across the entrance, not at right angles to it. In this principle they exactly resemble Mr. Abbott's Combination Hive. There was only one German hive in the exhibition which had its frames at right angles to the entrance. And here I may mention a Swedish hive which resembled very much one of Mr. Abbott's Combinations, and which was furnished with a division-board to enable the frames to be put back from the entrance in winter. There was a tunnel leading from the entrance to the division-board, giving ingress and egress to the bees, as for the ventilation of the hive; the space between the end of the hive and the division-board was then filled with chaff well rammed home. This seems to me a capital idea for keeping bees warm in winter.

It is no doubt a great advantage in Germany that practically one size of frame is adopted by all bee-keepers in all parts of the country. I am myself strongly impressed with the practical utility of the German hives. I have this summer been working very much with some which are known as the Baden or Black Forest hives. They seem to me to present some very great advantages, both in regard to manipulation and supering. I am inclined to think that bees also winter very well in them. First, as regards manipulation, the frames being drawn out by a pair of strong pincers from the rear of the hive, a small puff of smoke easily drives the bees downwards to the front, and in this way I really cannot remember ever having been once stung in opening a hive, which I have been doing lately every day; then the frames have only a small bearing at the ends, and are very easily detached from the propolis. Thirdly, the brood is invariably found in the front, and notably the lower front of the hive. In this way, for extracting you may take out the eight upper and four lower frames from the rear, with the almost absolute certainty of finding no brood in them. The frames being of small size, are put at once into the extractor, the honey is taken out, and the frames are replaced in the hive without any derangement of the brood or annoyance to the queen. Then for supering the narrow hive seems to concentrate the heat and send it into the supers, which the bees take to at once, while the broad shallow frames of the Woodbury would seem to fail in this particular. I can only say that two Alsatian gentlemen to whom I gave a number of Mr. Abbott's excellent sectional supers, have been showing me magnificently filled honey-boxes all the summer from their Baden hives, while I never have been able to get a bee to go into mine except for promenade purposes. I am disposed to think, too, that bees winter better in a deep narrow hive. By leaving them a certain number of frames filled to all their depth, the bees need never change from frame to frame, but always keep near their food; and so it comes to pass that after considerable experience, I have come to be very fond of these small frame hives, which are so handy for storing and

manipulation. The only modification I should like to make in them would be the adoption of the quilt in winter.

I would now add a few words on Mr. Dennler's extractor. It was exteriorly of the ordinary form, the motive power being placed below the body of the machine, and the center pivot turning in a socket below all; so that all the weight of the frames in the interior rested on the center pivot, and all straining was avoided. The cages for containing the honey combs for extraction are raised about 6 inches above the bottom of the receptacles so as to allow of at least 25 lbs. of honey being extracted without drawing it off. The whole of the apparatus for turning is very solid and well made. The cages or receptacles for the combs are three in number, forming a triangle inside the receptacle; and this, I think, is its only fault, for with three frames there is no counter-balance on the pivot, and this must eventually cause an uneven and wobbling motion. It could be as easily made with two or four cages, and it would then be better; otherwise it admits of the frames being reversed like in Mr. Cowan's extractor, which is done by lifting each frame up about a quarter of an inch, turning it, and letting it drop into its place. This action is exceedingly simple, takes no appreciable time to put in motion, and is not exposed to any chance of derangement. As the machine exhibited has extracted nearly a ton of honey this year, its efficiency may be said to have been thoroughly tested and established. It was very greatly admired and praised by Dzierzon, and many other experienced bee-keepers.

Among other subjects of interest from a practical point of view discussed by the Congress, was that of the use of perforated zinc as a queen-excluder. This was introduced by Herr Guhler, who very clearly explained the great results which might be obtained by the use of it, in reference to the checking of swarming and the production of honey. Several bee-masters followed on this subject, saying that perforated zinc was changing the whole system of apiculture, and the principles on which it was conducted from a scientific point of view. It may be added that the sale of perforated zinc at the exhibition was very large, almost more than that of any article. The holes are the same depth as ours, but have a greater breadth, at least one and a half to one of ours.

Professor Donhoff read a very interesting paper on the physiology of the bee, which was warmly applauded. Herr Frey, of Murenberg, did the same in reference to foul-brood, which he treated ably. Herr Deichart, the President of the Society of Apiculture in Hesse, read a paper on "Wintering Bees," the chief practical hint I gained from which was, that it was well not to leave colza honey in a hive for winter, as it crystallised very readily in the hives, and was not made easily available to the bees when in that condition. Herr Schzen spoke on the introduction of Italian and other foreign queens. He appeared to think that the chief advantage gained was the infusion of fresh blood into an apiary, and that this would be as readily effected by any other exchange of queens not necessarily of another race.

The next Congress was then settled to take place at Erfurt in 1881; and either at Buda-Pesth or Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1882.

There was another point of interest brought out in the discussions. You are perhaps aware that in Hanover, where there is an immense trade in exported honey, the practice is to destroy one-third of the hives every year, and take all the contents. This practice is justified by the people on the ground that they have too many colonies, and that they would be over-stocked with bees otherwise. In fact, they say that in a good year each colony will give three swarms and 100 lbs. of honey. Moreover, they say, by constant renewal of the combs, they avoid foul-brood, and have a much longer and finer race of bees. Pasteur Rabbow violent attacked the whole system as being cruel, unnecessary, and not really economical. Herr Schzen, the editor of the *Hanover Bee Journal*, replied to him: "We are

not cruel, but what are we to do with our bees? We have 600,000 colonies every year to dispose of, and if you will come in the autumn, we will only too gladly drive the bees, and sell them to you for a mark and a half (eighteen pence) each colony."

It is a question for our enterprising bee-merchants whether it might be profitable to purchase bees in autumn at this price, feed them for winter, and sell them in spring. It may be observed that Pasteur Rabbow was right, and that by using frame hives and checking the laying of the queen by the use of perforated zinc dividers, the number of swarms might be diminished, and the income of honey increased in proportion. The hives used in Hanover are tall conical skeps, with the entrance near the summit.

The show remained open and the meetings continued daily till Friday, when the prizes were given, the gold medal going with universal applause to Herr Fred. William Vogel, for his recent work on bee-culture; Mr. Dennler and Mr. Neighbour, and one other, receiving silver medals; and many others diplomas of merit.

So ended a very interesting visit, during which I visited also the Industrial Exhibition at Dusseldorf. Perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibition was the pleasure and honor of meeting renowned bee-keepers like Dzierzon and the Baroness Von Berlapsch. Nancy, France.

### Central Michigan Convention.

The Central Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association met in Convention in the Pioneer Rooms of the State Capital, at Lansing, Oct. 7, 1880. President Ashworth being absent, the forenoon was occupied with informal discussion.

At 1 p. m., Vice President D. R. Cole, of Livingston, was called to the chair, and the Convention proceeded to business. The President delivered a short and spicy address on the subject of honey-producing and gave some of his observations during the season. His remarks led to a lengthy discussion of the subject of wintering.

The topic of foul brood was next considered, and as it was reported to exist in the adjoining counties, it awakened much interest.

Prof. Cook said it was really terrible, and that none of us knew its effects. He advised all not to buy bees or queens at a distance; if we did, it might bring on our ruin.

A voice. What is the remedy?  
Prof. Cook. Immediate destruction of bees, hives and honey.

Mr. Wood, of Grand Ledge. How do you do it?

Prof. Cook. Take the hive and contents out in a field and build a bonfire.

Inquiry was then made about the Holy Land queen.

Prof. Cook said she was very prolific; that she laid 4,000 eggs a day by actual count, and that all of the workers were uniform and very gentle.

Mr. Waldo, of Grand Ledge, said he obtained a daughter of the Holy Land queen, and crossed her with Italian drones, and thinks he will like the cross for their quietness.

Prof. Cook gave a few incidents from the letters of Frank Benton, which both amused and instructed the members present.

Time was then given for the examination of the supplies, hives and fixtures. The attendance was large and the meeting passed off pleasantly.

On motion of Prof. Cook, the Secretary was instructed to return thanks to the Superintendent of State Property for the use of the hall, and the attention the Convention received.

Adjourned to May 5, 1881.

GEO. L. PERRY, Sec.

The Rock River Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their annual meeting at Monroe, Ogle county, Ill., on Feb. 8, 1881. The weather was such that our Secretary was not at our last meeting and our Secretary *pro tem* having failed to send in his report, I send the above notice. A. RICE, Pres.



## What the Press says of the Weekly.

The following notices by agricultural papers will show how the Weekly BEE JOURNAL is received by the Press. They have our thanks.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL comes to us this week in a new form, and is the more welcome, since it has become a full-grown weekly. Twenty years ago it was started as a monthly and has "stood the storms of journalism undiminishedly," and now starts out as it should have done long ago—a weekly. We heartily recommend it to our readers.—*Patron's Guide*, Boyd Sta., Ky.

T. G. Newman, editor of the BEE JOURNAL, informs his readers, that the bee-keepers' industry has grown to such importance that it now demands and will sustain a weekly publication devoted exclusively to its interest. What a stride in this in the last decade, when comparatively few persons had learned enough about the business to lay aside the old box hive and bee-gum for the movable frame hive. The world moves, however, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of apiarists shipping tons of honey to market, the product of not more than a hundred hives.—*Kansas Farmer*.

That excellent periodical, the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, which has hitherto been published monthly, has been changed to a weekly and greatly improved.—*Pilot*, Marion, Iowa.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is decidedly the best journal of the kind published. Every man interested in bee raising should take this journal.—*Journal*, Berlin, Wis.

If you want to know anything in regard to bees, take the BEE JOURNAL. Its pages are replete with information relative to apiculture, and its bright face and tasty make-up commend it to the public at once.—*Ensign*, Moulton, Iowa.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, edited by Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, appears for 1881 as a weekly. It is the oldest bee journal in the country, and worthy the support of all bee fanciers.—*Home Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL comes to us now as a weekly, and what has heretofore been the leading monthly bee paper, now becomes the leading apicultural weekly, as it is the oldest, in the Union. As it aims to give all the news respecting inventions and improvements in management from all quarters of the globe, its weekly visits cannot but prove valuable to all who are interested in bee culture.—*Farmer*, Denver, Colo.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, for twenty years, the leading monthly in America, devoted to apiculture, now becomes a weekly under the management of its veteran editor Thos. G. Newman, Chicago.—*Plain Dealer*, Cresco, Iowa.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, is doubtless the best periodical in the country, or in fact the world, which is devoted to the interests of bee culture. It has now been changed to a weekly.—*Times*, Bellow's Falls, Vt.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, heretofore the leading monthly bee paper, becomes a weekly in 1881. It is the oldest apicultural journal in America, and is the first and only weekly in the world devoted to bees and honey. We shall take occasion to copy from its very interesting columns occasionally.—*Era*, Chautauqua, N. Y.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, heretofore a monthly, becomes a weekly in 1881. Those of our readers who wish the best bee journal will do well to subscribe for this one.—*Pulaski*, N. Y. *Democrat*.

The initial number of the Weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is before us. The change from a monthly to a weekly is a great improvement, and everybody interested in bees ought to have it. It contains even more than its usual amount of interesting reading matter.—*Eagle*, Union City, Ind.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is now published weekly, and is full of news about bees, honey, and other good things. No farmer who has bees should try to do without it.—*Western Agriculturist*.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL comes to us in a new form. Heretofore a monthly, it appears weekly and will continue to take a lively interest in all wise efforts looking to the advancement of the art and science of bee culture. We predict for it success in its new form, under its enterprising editor.—*New Bedford*, Mass., *Standard*.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the oldest periodical published in America, devoted to the scientific management of the honey bee. Every person who keeps bees should subscribe for the above named journal, and see the progress that has been made in the management of bees.—*Latrobe*, Pa., *Advocate*.

The BEE JOURNAL is the oldest apicultural journal in America, and is the first and only weekly in the world, devoted to bees and honey. We should like to see every one in Hobart who owns bees take it.—*Journal*, Hobart, Ind.

The December number of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL closes the twentieth year of its prosperous and useful existence. So prosperous has its career been that its enterprising publisher will celebrate, by hereafter issuing this publication as a weekly. This will commence a new era in bee journalism, and it cannot be entrusted into any hands with greater certainty of success than with Mr. Newman.—*Standard*, New Bedford, Mass.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, published by Thomas G. Newman, at Chicago, which has heretofore been issued monthly, will be twenty years old January 1st, and will from that date be issued weekly. It is exceedingly valuable to bee keepers.—*Iowa Homestead*.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the standard authority on the care of bees, the sale of honey, etc.—*Local*, Silver Creek, N. Y.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, the leading and truly valuable publication now makes its appearance as a weekly instead of a monthly. The initial number is now before us. The monthly has been recognized as the very highest authority on apiculture for upwards of twenty years. It is published by Thos. G. Newman, of Chicago, whose reputation as a successful bee culturist is well known in this country and across the sea. To every one interested in apiculture, we say subscribe for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—*Sentinel*, Carlisle, Pa.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is twenty years old, and stands at the head of American journals devoted to the bee interests.—*Farmers' Review*, Chicago, Ill.

Intelligent bee-keepers will be glad to know that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, the first paper established in this country, especially devoted to bee culture, (founded by the late Samuel Wagner of good memory) is, with the beginning of the new year, to be published as a weekly. Every progressive bee-keeper should have this paper.—*Home Farm*, Augusta, Maine.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, heretofore the leading monthly bee paper, becomes a weekly in 1881. It is the oldest apicultural journal in America, and is the first and only weekly in the world, devoted to bees and honey. It has been published for twenty years, and its old patrons, to whom it has long been a guiding-star, as well as its thousands of new readers, will together hail this new departure of the BEE JOURNAL with joy.—*Patriot*, Concord, N. H.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the leading periodical on bee-culture of the United States. It is neat, typographically and otherwise, and is edited by a gentleman who understands his business. We wish it abundant success.—*Patrons' Guide*, Ky.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the Weekly American Bee Journal and any of the following periodicals, for 1881, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both:

	Publisher's Price.	Club.
The Weekly Bee Journal (T. G. Newman)	\$1.00	\$2.00
and <i>Gleanings in Bee-Culture</i> (A. I. Root)	3 00	2 75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A. J. King)	3 00	2 60
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (J. H. Nellis)	2 75	2 50
The 4 above-named papers	4 75	4 35
Bee-Keepers' Instructor (W. Thomas)	2 50	2 35
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A. G. Hill)	2 50	2 35
The 6 above-named papers	5 75	5 00
Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth)	3 25	3 00
Bee-Culture (T. G. Newman)	2 40	2 25
For Semi-monthly Bee Journal, \$1.00 less.		
For Monthly Bee Journal, \$1.50 less.		

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

## BUYERS' QUOTATIONS.

## CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Light comb honey held at 18¢20¢. In 1 and 2 lb. sections; in larger packages, 15¢16¢; dark, 12¢14¢. Extracted, 9¢10¢.

BEEWAX.—Choice yellow, 20¢24¢; darker, 15¢17¢.

## NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Best white comb honey, small neat packages, 18¢20¢; fair do., 15¢16¢; dark do., 11¢13¢; large boxes sell for 10¢12¢; under above. White extracted, 9¢10¢; dark, 7¢8¢; southern strained, 8¢9¢.

BEEWAX.—Prime quality, 20¢24¢.

## H. K. &amp; F. B. THURBER &amp; CO.

## CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—The market for extracted clover honey is very good, and in demand at 10¢ for the best, and 7¢8¢ for basswood and dark honey. The supply of comb honey is good, with a fair demand. We pay 16¢ for the best.

BEEWAX.—18¢24¢. C. F. MUTH.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Your new Weekly is at hand; it is cleanly printed and full of interesting bee-reading matter. Our market is unchanged from last quotations and quiet, as there are no buyers for European account at present.

HONEY.—Comb honey, 12¢14¢. Extracted, choice white, 7¢10¢; off-colors, 6¢7¢.

BEEWAX.—22¢24¢, as to color.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

January 7, 1881.

## Local Convention Directory.

## 1881. Time and Place of Meeting.

- Feb. 2—Northeastern, at Utica, N. Y.  
5, 8—Ashland, U. S. at Dover, O.  
W. D. Howells, Sec., Jefferson, O.  
April 5—Central Kentucky, at Winchester, Ky.  
Wm. Williamson, Sec., Lexington, Ky.  
7—Union Association, at Eminence, Ky.  
E. Drane, Sec. pro tem, Eminence, Ky.  
May 4—Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valley, at Cambridge, Guernsey Co., O.  
J. A. Bue, Sec., Clarksville, O.  
5—Central Michigan, at Lansing, Mich.  
11—S. W. Wisconsin, at Darlington, Wis.  
N. E. France, Sec., Platteville, Wis.  
Sept.—National, at Lexington, Ky.  
Kentucky State, at Louisville, Ky.  
Oct. 18—Ky. State, in Exposition B'dg., Louisville, Ky.  
W. Williamson, Sec., Lexington, Ky.

In order to have this Table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

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## Books for Bee-Keepers.

**Cook's Manual of the Apiary.**—Entirely rewritten, greatly enlarged and elegantly illustrated, and is fully up with the times on every conceivable subject that interests the apiarist. It is not only instructive, but intensely interesting and thoroughly practical. The book is a masterly production, and one that no bee-keeper, however limited his means, can afford to do without. Cloth, \$1.25; paper covers, \$1.00, postpaid. Per dozen, by express, cloth, \$12; paper, \$9.50.

**Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.** by L. C. Root.—The author has treated the subject of bee-keeping in a manner that cannot fail to interest all. Its style is plain and forcible, making all its readers sensible of the fact that the author is really the master of the subject. Price, \$1.50.

**Novice's A B C of Bee-Culture.** by A. I. Root. This embraces "everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bee," and is valuable to beginners and those more advanced. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.

**King's Bee-Keepers' Text-Book.** by A. J. King.—This edition is revised and brought down to the present time. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 75c.

**Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee.** This is a standard scientific work. Price, \$2.00.

**Blessed Bees.** by John Allen.—A romance of bee-keeping, full of practical information and contagious enthusiasm. Cloth, \$1.00.

**Bee-Culture; or Successful Management of the Apiary.** by Thomas G. Newman.—This pamphlet embraces the following subjects: The Location of the Apiary—Honey Plants—Queen Rearing—Feeding—Swarming—Dividing—Transferring—Hive-keeping—Introducing Queens—Extracting—Hive-keeping and Handling Bees—The Newest Method of Preparing Honey for Market, etc. It is published in English and German. Price for either edition, 40 cents, postpaid, or \$3.00 per dozen.

**Food Adulteration.** What we eat and should not eat should be in every family, where it ought to create a sentiment against the adulteration of food products, and demand a law to protect consumers against the many health-destroying adulterations offered as food. 200 pages. Paper, 50c.

**The Dzierzon Theory.**—presents the fundamental principles of bee-culture, and furnishes a condensed statement of the facts and theories by which they are demonstrated. Price, 15 cents.

**Honey, as Food and Medicine.** by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a pamphlet of 24 pages, discarding upon the Ancient History of Bees and Honey; the nature, quality, sources, and preparation of Honey for the Market; Honey as an article of food, giving recipes for making Honey Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foams, Wines, &c.; and Honey as Medicine, followed by many useful Recipes. It is intended for consumers, and should be scattered by thousands all over the country, and thus assist in creating a demand for honey. Published in English and German. Price for either edition, 6c.; per dozen, 50c.

**Wintering Bees.**—This pamphlet contains all the Prize Essays on this important subject, that were read before the Centennial Bee-Keepers' Association. The Prize—\$25 in gold—was awarded to Prof. Cook's Essay, which is given in full. Price, 10c.

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